to prevent them from coming in with so large

Mr. Donalson replied that three demands must be complied with before he would consent not to enter Lawrence with all his forces.

These demands are:
First—That every man against whom a process is issued should be surrendered. Second-That all the munitions of war in Lawrence should be delivered up.

pledge themselves implicity to obey the present enactments of Kansas, test oaths, taxes, and Upon receiving this reply, the citizens held

a public meeting, and drew up a letter to the Marshal, the substance of which is thus given Marshal, the substance of which is thus given by Mr. Hutchinson, who was one of the com-mittee appointed to draw it up: We have reliable information that large armed forces have collected, in pursuance of

your proclaimation around Lawrence; and in order that there may be no misunderstanding, we wish to know what your demands upon this people are.
We say most truthfully and most earnestly,

that the Marshal, and every person acting under him, will be allowed to execute any legal process against any iohabitant of Lawrence; and, if called upon, we are ready to serve as a posse in making these arrests.

We further promise that there will not now,

nor at any future time, be any resistance to law, and we only await the opportunity to testify our fidelity to the Union and the Con-

We claim to be law-abiding and order-loving citizens, and we ask that this community be Mr. Cox returned to Mr. Donalson with this letter, and came back at night. He said the Marshal would reply in the morning.

This letter was sent on Wednesday forenoon

to Mr. Donalson, and on Thursday morning Messrs. W. T. Roberts, C. W. Babcock, and Josiah Miller, went up to Lecompton to obtain the Marshal's answer.

Mr. Hutchinson left Lawrence, with a note to Colonel Sumner, at the time the committee

left for Lecompton.

Mr. Whitney, a citizen of Lawrence, was despatched by the people there last night, about midnight, and rode to Leavenworth in five hours, with a note to the Congressional Investigating Committee, asking them to use their exertions to induce Colonel Sumner to protect

the city.
Mr. Josiah Miller was one of the committee appointed to wait on Mr. Donalson for his reply to the note by the people of Lawrence. He went to Lecompton with his colleagues, and saw the Marshal.

saw the Marshal.

The purport of the Marshal's answer was, that he did not believe the promises of the people of Lawrence; that he regarded them as rebels and traitors, and that they should know his demands when he came. When they were ready to return, the Marshal

gave them a written pass.

When the committee were a short distance from Lecompton, they were overtaken by an armed company of men, who ordered them to

Their leader stepped up to Mr. Miller and said: "I want you to go back with us."
Messrs. Roberts and Babcock wished to re turn with him, but the company compelled

them to proceed to Lawrence.

When arrested, Mr. Miller showed them the him. No writ of any kind was produced.

Mr. Jenkins, a merchant of Lawrence, was arrested by a mob, at Westport or Kansas City,

on Wednesday. Mr. Jenkins is a free State man, but has never taken an active part in the movements of the squatter party. No warrant, of course, for he was arrested in Missouri. The following is a copy of an extra that was

issued at Weston, Missouri: WESTPORT, May 20, 1856. WESTPORT, May 20, 1850.
We learn from Mr. Brewerton, who left
Franklin, K. T., last night at eight o'clock, that

war had commenced.

As Mr. Cosgrove and Dr. Brannon were on their way to Franklin, K. T., from Lecompton, they were hailed by a party of abolitionists, who inquired of them who they were and where they were going. On being answered, the commander of the party turned to his men and asked their motto. Their reply was, "Sharp's Rifles," and immediately they brought their China Grass, which has been supplied by a scientific friend: guns to bear on Messrs. Cosgrove and Brannon. The latter was wounded in the arm, but Cosgrove sent a ball whirling through the brain

of their leader. The balance then fled.

An Abolitionist was shot at Blanton's Bridge yesterday morning.
Mr. Brewerton was pursued several miles by

armed men, and only escaped by the speed of Comment is unnecessary. We want action. Sherman and Howard's war has commenced.

Where it will end remains to be seen. The St. Louis Republican, of the 22d inst.

When the Lucas left Kansas, a report was current that the abolitionists were preparing to evacuate Lawrence, and had called upon Col. Sumner, in command at Fort Leavenworth, to protect their property. Kickapoo, Leavenworth, worth City, Doniphan and Atchison were almost entirely deserted—the men probably having obeyed the call of the Marshal to aid him at

The Intelligencer contains the following:

We learn by a gentleman who left Lexington, Mo., some days ago, that an order had come down to that county for three hundred men to aid the United States government in administer-ing the law in Kansas. This movement is an outside one entirely, and bodes no good for the peace of the Territory. Let Uncle Sam thrash his own children if need be. It does not look well to see the old ones try to thrash the young

From the Pennsylvanian.

The Recognition of Nicaragua. We do not at all sympathize with those who seem to apprehend that the recognition of the Rivas-Walker Government of Nicaragua, will necessarily involve us in a war with Great Britain. Why should it? Our relations to the State of Nicaragua are not altered by the reception of Father Vijil, instead of Senor Marco-leta, as its representative. Our Government did not, by this act, enter into any treaty of alliance, offensive or defensive, with the new Government, In all essential particulars, it stands precisely where it stood before. It will still continue to enforce its neutrality laws. It will still consider those of our citizens who enter into the service of Nicaragua, as baving voluntarily expatriated themselves, and as having for this reason, lest their right of citizenship in the United States, and all claim to protection at its hands. It will be remembered, that this right of expatriation has always been held, and asserted, by our Government. It is proceeded on in our naturalization of foreigners, and, as a matter of course and consistency, the right has always been accorded to our own people.

To a certain extent, our Government is already committed to prevent the encroachment of the British in Central America. Assuredly in the existing state of popular feeling Britain in this quarter, would inevitably be fol-lowed by war. But why should it be thought that the recognition of the Rivas Government by the United States, in accordance with its established policy of always recognizing the Government de facto, should provoke such aggression. We see no reasonable ground, whatever, for this opinion. In point of fact, we look upon the constant war cry kept up by some people in this country, as a mere scare-Apart from the irritation and national

between the United States and foreign States can lead to a war, and we believe that both parties in these disputes have too many interests at stake, and too much in common, to allow mere angry feelings to force them into hostilities. If it be authorized—if our Government is to proceed in a just and judicious foreign policy only at the cost of a war—why let the war come. We are about as well prethe war come. We are about as well pre-pared for a war now as we ever have been, or are likely to be for a long time to come. Meanwhile we are not sorry to see the moral support of our recognition extended to Nicaragua. We of our recognition extended to Nicaragua. We look upon her cause as bound up with the regeneration of Central America. If this fertile region once becomes settled by North Americans, it will add vastly to the trade, the wealth, and the happiness of the whole world. The United States is not the only country which will profit by its development, England and all Europe will be equally benefited. It is only a narrow policy, a blind jealousy, an apprehension of something undefined and, indeed, without any reality—some shadowy fear that the out any reality—some shadowy fear that the "Yankees" will gain some peculiar advantages by the new state of things—that induced foreign intrigue against Walker. If England were wise, she would see that the prosperity of these same "Yankees" is her own, and that the more we gain, the more finds its way into her pockets.

INTRODUCTION OF TROPICAL FI-

BROUS PLANTS.

The reader may remember that some months since we published a communication from Mr. Wilson, of the Royal Botanic Garden of Jamaics, who was then on a visit to this city, relative to the vegetable products of tropical countries which could be used for economics purposes, but more especially such as were of a fibrous character and well adapted for making paper, cordage, cloth, and other textile labrics. Specimens of the elaborated fibres were exhibited by him to many of our citizens, and a few samples left at the National Gallery in the Patent Office building for future inspec tion. In carrying out his views of introducing the growth and cultivation of such plants in the United States he displayed much commendable and disinterested zeal, and left seeds of some of the kinds referred to with Mr. Smith. the superintendent of the Botanic Garden in this city, who entered with much spirit into Mr. Wilson's plans. Some of these seeds have produced plants, which, with careful management, may serve to test the question as to whether they may be naturalized among us. and it is desirable to determine where in our wide-spread territory, and under what peculiarity of soil, temperature, and moisture, they will come to the greatest perfection. We wish particularly to call attention now to one species of fibrous plant, commonly called China Grass, of which Mr. Smith has a few plants for distribution, which he would be glad to place in the hands of proprietors of botanic gardens in the South, if they will apply to him through their respective members of Congress.

It will be perceived from the above that the Marshal's pass. The leader said he did nt care adams about the Marshal; he must go with upon which it was chiefly founded, which was upon which it was chiefly founded, which was to receive and cultivate such living plants as were introduced into the United States by means of its exploring expeditions, and to distribute its duplicates to such parts of the country as would be suitable, and to such persons as were capable of properly carrying on the experiments. The knowledge and skill of the superintendent, and the ardor with which he conducts his operations, are deserving of the countenance and support of all parties, and it is gratifying to know that his efforts are appreciated and his labors are spreading a knowledge of what is useful and a love of what is a safe, judicious, experienced man, in whose they were and where beautiful in his department. We beg leave to soundness of judgment, weight of character, guardism to the rank of courageous bullying.

China Grass

This beautiful textile product has long been known, although the precise plant from which it was obtained was not certainly identified. Full descriptions of the mode of cultivation and of preparing the fibre had been translated from the Chiuese into various languages, and it was also known that the plant belonged to the nettle family, so famous for its fibrous pro-ducts; for in the earlier history of our own country we find that the first settlers in the West used the common nettle at a time when, from their warlike mode of life, they were not able to attend to the culture of flax.

It is now ascertained that the China grass is obtained from the Bæhmeria Nivea. in the present century Dr. Boxburgh and others endeavored to excite an interest in the cultivation of this plant under the name of Utica tenacissima, a name given on account of the great strength of the fibre. It is also cultivated in Java, under the name of Ramee, from whence specimens of the fibre and the plant itself were brought by the Hon. J. Bales-tier, late Commissioner to Cochin China and Siam. These specimens have been submitted to the inspection of gentlemen conversant in such matters, with the hope of drawing attention to a product of so much importance. The identity of the China and Java plants is now fully established, on the authority of Hooker

and others. One of the striking features of the great ex hibition of 1851 at London was the display of this beautiful fibre in all stages of preparation, and of the goods manufactured from it. A part of this collection is now deposited in the museum of the United States Patent Office.

Few fibres have a greater reputation for trength and beauty, and of this no better evidence can be given than the fact that, as imported from the East, it sells in England at prices which have ranged from £60 to as high

as £120 per ton.

The Chinese books give full directions for the cultivation of the plant and the prepara-tion of its fibre. The seeds are sown in a light and moist soil, and when germinating, and some time after, secured from the scorch ing effects of the sun's rays. But afterwards the more rapid mode of propagation is from the roots and shoots, which may be divided and transplanted. The China grass is comthe first cutting yielding the coarsest, and the last the finest product. Under favorable circounstances it attains a height of eight feet, from which a fibre six feet in length may be obtained.

this valuable plant might be profitably intro-duced, and the thanks of the community are due to the disinterested efforts of the gentle-man who has taken the trouble of rearing it for the first time in this country.

If the culture should succeed, any further

information, as to the mode of treating the plant and its fibre, could be obtained on application to the Smithsonian Institution. G. C. S.

Sporting Offer.

Colonel Samuel Bugg, of Tennessee, recently went to Cincinnati, accompanied by several servants to attend himself and family. He offered the Abolitionists, not only every opportunity to seduce them from his service, but a premium of \$1,000 to be handed over to any excitement growing out of their discussion, we do not see how any of these questions pending orphan asylum in the event of their success.

From the Pennsylvarian of May 20.

The Cincinnati Convention.

The Queen City of the West is now the Mecca to which all eyes are turned, and the avenues of travel are thronged with eager political pilgrims on their journey thither to act as delegates, as spectators, or as champions of their respective favorite candidates. Although there are at this time numerous topics of great interest occurring the public mind, none interest occupying the public mind, none awaken so much anxiety and feeling among all classes and all parties as the approaching Democratic National Convention.

It is interesting as a voluntary assemblage of the representatives of the people, meeting together in their primary capacity, to consum-mate the initiatory step towards selecting a ruler to guide the destinies of this great nation, and as another illustration of the capacity for self-government and ability to so combine the action of the masses as to meet every important exigency of governmental policy, peculiar to

exigency of governmental policy, peculiar to the American people.

It is interesting as a political assemblage, distinct from and independent of the regularly organized government, of the representatives of every section of our wide-spread confederacy. Separated by thousands of miles from each press the views and enforce the sentiments of

ts Democratic citizens.
It is interesting because most weighty and nomentous affairs will be greatly affected by the result of its deliberations. A nation's wel-fare hangs trembling in the hands of its mem-bers. A nation's solicitude will hover over its proceedings. Millions of men will eagerly wait the announcement of its proceedings and desires are gratified, or with sorrow if the

are disappointed. America—perhaps to the world. The delegates should, and we think they will, bring to their task, that calm but earnest spirit of patriotism and devotion to the welfare of the country which rises above all sordid considerations, all mere petty jealosies, paltry trick eries, and low schemings, and be animated by the sole desire to promote the success and advancement of that noble organization, the Democratic party, which has been to the nation from its foundation to the present hour as "a pillar of cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night," and thus, through its success, secure

At this juncture it is particularly important that the proceedings of the Cincinnati Convention should be of a character satisfactory to the country at large. Link by link the chains that once bound our Union so closely together are becoming weakened, if not broken. National Conventions of any character, whether political or otherwise, are becoming too rare. cent Know-nothing Convention was but a sorry burlesque of a notional gathering, and severed in twain ere its deliberations were concluded. Close upon the heels of the Democratic Naional Convention we are to have the Black Republican Convention, in which the nomination of a Presidential caudidate, who will as-pire to rule over the whole nation, will be made delegates representing but one-half of the ates. To the Democratic Convention all patriotic hearts, therefore, turn as the repre sentative of the only true National organization, and the only body capable of furnishing a truly National candidate, who will be nomi nated, canvassed for, elected, and after being

moment, however, we but express the genera conviction in saying, that much depends upon who shall be the nominee. The times demand general confidence is entertained. The country needs at her belm now, as much if not more than ever before, a statesmen of well-approved administrative ability, and profound knowledge of all our complicated public affairs, foreign and internal. It must be evident to the most careless observer that the coming four years will be big with events of the greatest impor-tance, and to guide us safely through all the exigencies that may naturally be expected we

need a prudent and skillful President.

We have never known a period when the robes of party hung so loosely upon so many men as at present. Old organizations have been broken up, and old political combinations to a great extent destroyed. With that nume rous body who are at this moment pondering the political question "where shall I go," the character of the candidate nominated by the Cincinnati Convention will do much to determine whether we are to have their assistance

or their opposition at the polls in November.

We have an abiding confidence that the Cincinnati Convention will take these and all other facts legitimately bearing upon its duties, fairly into consideration—that it will hearken, too, to the will of the nation as poured out daily and hourly by the masses everywhere, and remember that the irresistible public sentiment mani fested now in regard to the nominee, emanates from the same tribunal that must pass final udgment of approval or condemnation upon its action. Great as are its powers, it is as but a thin gauze veil dimly concealing the greater power—the people themselves—who are now looking anxiously forward to its proceedings. Delegates to Cincinnati, there are among vo many wise men, able men, true men. Let no your reason be clouded, let not passion and prejudice, mislead you. Give us that man whom your clearest judgment, your nicest discrimination and most carnest, thoughtful, deliberation, leads you to think will make the best nominee. Carefully counsel with each other, consider whose probabilities of election will be greatest, whose capacities, when elected, will contribute most to the welfare of the nation. The country has a right to demand this of you, and if you gratify that reasonable expeciation, it will be satisfied with the result of your deliberations.

Fatal Duel at Pass Christian regret to state that the hostile meeting which we informed our readers was contemplated between two prominent and well-known merchants of our city took place yesterday morning at Pasa Christian. At half-past seven o'clock the principals, R. W. Estlin, esq., of the firm of Estlin, Lee & Co., of Canal street, and M. Cuddy, esq., a member of the firm of Cuddy, Brown & Co., of Camp street, came on the ground accompanied by their friends. The distance, ten paces, being measured, and the heir places. At the first fire, Mr. Estlin, it i rumored, was slightly wounded in the right arm, Mr. Cuddy being uninjured. However, the second fire of Mr. Estlin, we are sorry to say, was the messenger of death to his anta-gonist. He never breathed after receiving the ball, which entered the groin on the right side, passing through the artery, across the abdo-men, and through the opposite artery, and lodging in his left hand. The cause of this unfortunate affair was in relation to matter business .- New Orleans Delta, May 2.

Twenty acres of land on Narraganaett ave nue, Newport, R. I., was recently sold to D. S. Daveaul, of New York, for \$70,000.

A colony of Dunkards passed through Chicago on the 15th instant, on their way to the From the New York Sun, 27.h.

From the New York Sun, 27th.

Mr. Summer's Statement.

I attended the Senate as usual, on Thursday, the 22d of May; after some formal business, a message was received from the House of Representatives, announcing the death of a member of that body from Missouri. This was followed by a brief tribute to the deceased from Mr. Geyer, of Missouri, when, according to usage and out of respect to the deceased, the Senate adjointed at once. Instead of leaving the Senate Chamber with the rest of the Senators, on the adjointment, I continued in my the Senate Chamber with the rest of the Senators, on the adjournment, I continued in my seat occupied with my pen, and while thus intent, in order to be in season for the mail, which was soon to close, I was approached by several persons who desired to converse with me, but I answered them promptly and briefly, excusing myself for the reason that I was much engaged. When the last of these persons left me, I drew my arm chair close to my desk, and with my legs under the desk, continued writing. My attention at the time was so entirely drawn My attention at the time was so entirely drawn from all other subjects that though there mus have been many persons in the Senate, I saw nobody. While thus intent, with my head bent over my writing, I was addressed by a person who approached the front of my desk, so en-tirely absorbed that I was not aware of his other, one common object draws them together from their distant homes. The sons of Maine grasp hands with their political brethren of California. The Democrat of Iowa greets his brother Democrat of Florida. The North, brother Democrat of Florida. The Bord,
South, East and West are all thoroughly represented, and each part of the great whole that
speech twice over carefully. It is a libel on
South Carolina, and Mr. Butler, who is a rela tive of mine." While these words were still passing from his lips, he commenced a succession of blows with a heavy cane on my bare head, by the first of which I was stunned so as to lose my sight. I saw no longer my assail ant, nor any other person or object in the room What I did afterwards was done almost uncon sciously, acting under the instinct of self defence. With head already bent down I rose and after ascertaining the result, millions of hearts will throb with joy if their expectations and desires are gratified, or with sorrow if they forward while my assailant continued his blows. The doings of the Cincinnati Convention will self ten feet forward in front of my desk, lying be pregnant with important consequences to on the floor of the Senate with my bleeding head supported on the knee of a gentleman whom I soon recognized by voice and manner

as Mr. Morgan of New York.

Other persons there were about me offering me kindly assistance, but I did not recognize any of them. Others there were at a distance looking on and offering no assistance, of whom I recognized only Mr. Douglas, of Illinois, Mr Toombs, of Georgia, and I thought also my assailant standing between them. I was helped from the floor and conducted into the lobby of the Senate, where I was placed upon a sofa Of those who helped me here I have no recol-

As I entered the lobby I recognized Mr Slidell, of Louisiana, who retreated, but I re cognized no one else until I felt a friendly cognized no one else until I felt a friendly grasp of the hand which seemed to come from Mr. Campbell, of Ohio. I have a vague impression that Mr. Bright, President of the Senate, spoke to me while I was on the floor of the Senate or in the lobby.

I make this statement in answer to the inter-

rogatory of the committee, and offer it as presenting completely all my recollections of the assault, and of the attending circumstances, whether immediately before or immediately

have given as uttered by my assalant, I have an indistinct recollection of the words old man; but these are so enveloped in the mist which ensued from the first blow, that I am not sure whether they were uttered or not.

> From the South Side Democrat. Moving the Capitol.

Men in passion very commonly manage to a more perfect success in this respect than is furnished by the Boston shriekers for freedom cudgelled in the person of the classical fanatic

from Massachusetts.

An honorable member in the vigor of ma ture years and without the apology of the per-sonal presence of his victim to raise his blackundertakes to arraign a gr from a distant State as an imbecile and a liar, the cause he represents as "the harlot slavery," and to stigmatize his conduct in defence of that cause as frenzy "in behalf of his wench.

In the absence of the abused man, a relative and a Representative from the same State seeks the ruffian after the adjournment of the Senate in the Rotunda of the Capitol and else-where, fails to find him, turns his steps to the deserted Senate chamber, discovers him there. and having told him the object of his visit, proceeds to administer a sound caning. There upon the most astonishing excitement is manu factured, threats loud and deep are uttered, an mmense amount of superabundant bile is disposed of, and the proposition is gravely laid down that if Mr. Brooks is not punished what? Why the capitol must be removed!

Do these geniuses imagine that blackguard-ism would be more acceptable to Southern ears, if delivered in Boston, or less promptly

and efficiently resented? And then the desecration, the shameful deecration! This cannot be endured. It is all right and proper, eminently just and appropri-ate, for a Bostonian to make the highest legislative hall in the nation the scene of vitoperation fit only for the purlieus of St. Giles or Five Points, villifying a distinguished states-man, and libelling a noble-hearted State. But when a son of the State, and a relative of the man, is exercised of his double title to the post of avenger, proceeds to tear from the assassine the mask of irresponsibility, behind which he has sheltered himself, and to inflict on him that personal chastisement to which alone his blunted feeling leaves him sensitive, and this, not in the course of debate or of the session of the body, but when the the Senate had adjourned and the room was no longer sanctified by its presence, then an awful out rage has been committed, forsooth, and the wounds of the Senator must be plastered by removing the Capitol, lest, we suppose, his feelings might be excited by his continual contact with disagreeable souvenirs of his suffer

The fact is, this tempest in a teapot must be allowed to take its course and wear itself out as so many of the storms of the same elements have before it. The Capitol will not be removed, and Senator Sumner and such cattle will learn a very useful lesson for the guard-ance of their conduct in the future.

The New Orleans Duel.

The New Orleans Delta, of Tuesday, says: "At half-past seven o'clock, vesterday morning, the principal, R. W. Estlin, Esq., of the firm of Estlin, Lee & Co., of Canal street, and Cuddy, Esq., a member of the firm of Cuddy, frown & Co., of Camp street, came on the round accompanied by their friends. The distance, ten paces, being measured, and the pistols handed to them, the gentlemen took their places. At the first fire, Mr. R. W. Estlin, t is rumored, was slightly wounded in the right arm, Mr. Cuddy being uninjured. However, tali he second fire of Mr. Estlin, we are sorry to of say, was the messenger of death to his antagonist. He never breathed after receiving the ball, which entered the groin on the right side, passing through the artery, across the abdomen,

ness; a challenge from the latter followed, which, and to say, resulted in the untimely death, and the wounding of his antagonist.

Emperor of France. The Strausburg affair has not in the least shaken him; he is thinking constantly of what he is to do on the throne.

Hon. James Buchapan The nearer the meeting of the Cincinna The nearer the meeting of the Cincinnatic Convention approaches, the more general and unmistakably the expression of public opinion becomes in favor of his nomination. The New York Sun, a neutral paper, strongly arges his nomination. The Pauling (Miss.) Democrates out with the name of Buchanan at its mast head, for the Presidency. The St. Louis correspondent of the Laugaster (Penn.) Intelligible. respondent of the Lancaster (Penn.) Intelli-

respondent of the Lancaster (Penn.) Intelligencer says, "Every day presents new indications of the high estimation in which the Pennsylvania statesman is held in Missouri, New Jersey and Maryland have declared themselves for him, and in a letter to the New York Herald, Governor Wise says, Virginia offers no candidate, and pretty clearly intimates that Mr. Buchanan is her choice. If so, as goes Virginia, so will go the as in most instances in times past. Here in Iowa, if the voice of the people is to be obeyed in the matter there can be no doubt but that the votes of our delegates to the Cincinnati Convention should be cast for Mr. Buchanan, first and last."—Iowa Democratic Courier.

Correct Doctrine.

The following is an extract of an able article recently published in the Georgia Times on the subject of the next Presidency: "Mr. Buchanan is among the very few sur-

vivors of the compeers of those great and good houn, Clay, Webster, Wright, &c., that is of an age and position for the Presidency. We solemaly appeal to that sober judgment, that is even now beginning to settle down upon the history of our country for the last twenty years, whether the people have acted wisely in put-ting aside our best statesmen, and elevating over their heads comparatively obscure (though honest and good) men, who have had little or no experience in the management of great political questions, either of domestic or foreign policy. We gladly indulge the hope that the good sense, that the sound political philosophy of the day is already arousing itself against the tuture pursuit of such a course. We solemnly believe that it is fraught with the greatest evils to the country in the future. An adhesion to such a policy will tend to the subversion of the morals of all men; for as it is now being practised, upon the very fact of prominence, preeminent distinction eliminates our statesmen from the possibility of becoming President.

Novelty in the Art of Communication

Public benefactors are unquestionably entitled to the profound gratitude and homage of those whom they aim to benefit but as the world has been in the habit of paying debts of this kind, such men have been suffered to pass away without receiving an adequate return for their labors. Inventors of new things are usually numbered among these unfortunates. There have been, however, some exceptions to the rule. Every now and then, some novelty in science or art starts up, of real advantage to the community, which carries the public by storm, and both inventor and people reap from it solid and substantial rewards. Of this character, we predict, will prove "a new and useful game," called by its inventor "the game of equality," and played by means of "The Oracular Wheel or Unique Centre Table." This interesting invention owes its paternity to the fruitful brain and generous impulses of one of our own citizens. The design of the thing originated with the view to place the sexes on an equality in the most momentous concern of life; and in practical operation—we say it from actual observation—it works like a charm. What think you, young man, of sitting down in a parlor numbering some twenty or thirty odd, and singling out the lady you have chosen, silently conversing with her—perhaps across the room—and telling her all that you wish her the room—and telling her all that you wish her to know, without disclosing the fact to any other person? What think you, young lady, of thus speaking to the object of your affections and of being understood by him, if he reciprocates your attachment, and not being understood if he does not reciprocate it? This surely, is a game at which you may win but can't lose, and if it is verily feasible we have no doubt you will not be a done if with a ready and willing will each adopt it with a ready and willing the practical operation of the "Oracular Wheel," recently patented at the Patent Office, in Washington, they will find that the statement is true. We do not know when or how the inventor proposes to distribute on sale the "tables," by means of which the game is played, but we are assured the public will look forward to their general distribution with anxiety and increasing interest. Do let us have the "Oracular Wheel, or Unique Centre Tables"

Passengers Taken by Weight in London' Jos. Limbus, driver of an Isleworth omnibus, was summoned to Guildhall for refusing to take the complainant into his omnibus. The complainant, Mr. Edward White, a surgeon residing at 78 Lamb's Conduit street, said he hailed the defendant in Fleet street on Tuseday, and although there was plenty of room, the defendant would not take him up, but called out. "We don't want people of your weight." The defence was that the complainant's pro-portions were so exceedingly large, that an omnibus driver was justified in refusing to carry him. The Act of Parliament prescribes 16 inches for each person, but if there were many such as the complainant, it would be impossible for an omnibus to carry its proper number, and the public would be greatly inconvenienced. Alderman Cubitt said it was clear that an omnibus driver was bound to take any passenger to whom no reasonable objection could l In the present case, he considered that the defendant had good grounds for refusing to carry the complainant, as his size was a reasona-ble objection. He should, therefore, dismiss the summons. Alderman Humphrey, who came into the Court when the decision was announced, dissented from it, and said, according to this view of the case, Mr. White would be obliged to pay double for everything he had. because he was a large man. If he went into an eating house they would charge him double,

Louis Napoleon's Fixity of Purpose.

The following from Allison's new volume of the History of Europe, confirms the statements of Chaplin Stewart, which we have already published, in relation to Louis Napoleon's belief that he would one day rule over the destinies of France. It appears as a foot-note in

"The idea of a destiny, and his having a mission to perform, was throughout a fixed one in Louis Napoleon's mind. No disasters shook his confidence in his star, or his belief in the altimate fulfilment of his destiny. This is well known to all who were intimate with him in this country after he returned from America in 1837. Among other noble houses, the hospitality of which he shared, was that of the Duke of Montrose, at Buchanan, near Lochlomond, and the Duke of Hamilton, at Brodick Castle in the island of Arran. His manner in both were grave and taciturn; he was wrapped in the contemplation of the future, and inc and through the opposite artery, and lodging in his left hand.

The cause of this unfortunate affair was, as we stated before, in relation to matters of business, or rather the motive, we understand, for the insult which it is not the motive, we understand, for the insult which it is not the motive, we understand, for the insult which it is not the motive, we understand, for the insult which it is not the motive, we understand, for the insult which it is not the motive, we understand, for the first things he said was: "Only

the insult which it is stated was offered by Mr. think of that young man, Louis Napoleon. Estlin to Mr. Cuddy, was on account of busi-Nothing can persuade him that he is not to be

The Duke of Na also said to the author in IN THE SENATE, on Thursday, the 20th instant, the House bills granting public lands to Wisconsin, Alabams, Louisiana and Michi, an, to aid in the sport, and we soon sat down on a heathery brow of Foatfelt, and hegan to speak seriously. He always opened these conferences by discoursing on what he would do when he was Emperor of France. Among other things he said he would obtain a grant from the Chambers to drain the marshes of the Bries, which, you know once fully cultivated, became flooded, when the inhabitants, who were chiefly Protestants, left the country on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes; and, what is very curious, I see in the newspapers of the day that he bas got a grant of two millions of france from the Chambers to be used in the draining of these very marshes. 1853: "Several years ago, before the revolu-tion of 1848, I met Louis Napoleon often at

reveals to the chosen instruments of great things—"the vessel of honor" to which the working out of its purposes in human affairs is entrusted—enough of the future to secure its accomplishment, will forever remain a mystery in this world!

We yesterday laid before the readers of the Pennsylvanian, the news from Central America. The Costa Rican army were compelled, by force of arms, after a severe contest, to evacuate the territory they had ruthlessly invaded. Such success and return of good fortune to the man who, despite the clamor of foreign intermeddlers and their threatening insinuations, has staked his life and reputation upon the has staked his life and reputation upon the political regeneration of an oppressed people, must awaken a wish of "God speed" from the heart of every true Republican. Foreign scribblers, under the lavish protection of monarchy, may write down Walker and his gallant followers, in the category of barbaric Northmen, who drove the Saxous from the soil they had stolen; but here, in free America, where there exists no servile sycophancy to royalty or cringing subserviency to notility of name, the intrepid soldier of freedon is held near in every liberty-loving heart. The Dane left his inhospitable country for fairer lands, prompted by the customs of his people, and the adventurous daring spirit of his nature; and in the prosecu-tion of his object did not neglect to plunder, for that in truth was really his mission. Walker embarked upon his perilous enterprise, accompanied by a mere handful of trusty men, at the earnest solicitation of a down-trodde tion, who were ready with open arms and warm

hearts to receive his assistance.

The Dane was repelled as an invader—
Walker was hailed as a savior; the one planted water was natice as a savior; the one planted his iron heel upon the prostrate body of the conquered, the other, after auccess, gives liberty to all; the former entered upon an adventure to indulge a wanton valor, the latter to raise from the dust thousands of fellow beings and elevate them to the dignity of free manhood the Dane was a destroyer, but the "grey-eyed" man is a regenerator. In the footsteps of the Danish invaders followed desolation and destruction, homes made deserted by the hand of of butchery, while Walker, in the prosecution of his philanthropic designs, will make the land he has redeemed from despotism a thriving country, teeming with wealth and industry, yielding to the millions who will occupy its favored soil political and individual happiness.

ORIGIN OF THE TURKISH CRESCENT .- When Philip of Macedon approached by night with his troops to scale the walls of Byzantium, the moon shone out and discovered his design to the besieged, who vigorously repulsed him. mind. We assure you it is even so. The facts are beyond all question, and if any of the youthful, or even of the elderly, readers of the Enquirer will take the pains to see for themselves the present of the "Bourser is longer to be a see for themselves the pains to see for themselves every public place; and believing it to possess the present in the present of the "Caracles Wheel" some magical power, they adopted it them selves.

John Bunyan's Flute.

The flute with which John Bunyan be guiled the tediousness of his captive hours, is now in the possession of Mr. Howells, taylor, Gainsborough. In appearance it does not look unlike the leg of a stool—out of which it is said that Bunyan while in prison, manufac tured it. When the turnkey, attracted by the sound of music, entered his cell to ascertain, i possible, the cause of the harmony, the flute was replaced in the stool, and by this means detection was avoided.—Lincolnshire (Eng.)

ESCAPE OF A CONVICT FROM SING-SING. Thomas Thompson, who was convicted in this city a few weeks ago, of burglary on the store of Mr. Merchant, Broadway corner of Reade street, and sentenced to the State prison for five years, escaped on Monday night, and has not been retaken. It is supposed that some friend smuggled a suit of citizens clothes into the prison, and thus equipped, he passed the guard unrecognized. He can easily be identified by a large scar which is upon his face and by an uncommonly crooked mouth. A reward of \$250 has been offered for his appre hension .- N. Y. Tribune

> From the Pennsylvania Lancasterian BUCHANAN.

He's the man of the age, and his glory and station He owes not to battle or thunder of cannon: But the years of head toil in the cause of his na tion, With same have encircled the name of Bu

For a nation of freemen, the time has gone by, When prudence in frenzied excitement forgets That the heroes of battle but rarely supply The plans of success which a statesman begets Let our warriors be honored with titles when due, With plaudits and love in a perfect ovation, But the statesman, the able, the tried, and th Are fitted the best for executive station.

Mid the great of Old England be stood unabashed Determined and faithful, pacific and bland, And the glory and might of his intellect flashed The splendor of fame on his own native lane In the quief of Wheat'and rests like a sage,
The ablest compatriet of Wet ster and Clay,
As injustice to them, darkens history's page,
Be true to the great who are living to-day.

In the quiet of Wheatland, he rests like a sage, In repose 'neath the shadow of ook and of elm, With his vigor of youth and his wisdom of age, His country hath need of his hand at the helm.

Mighty faults may be shown by the demagogue's 'Twere better that men, without sin fixed the blame,
If he erred, 'twas a fault of the head not the heart,
For he's true to his country, and true to his

He is the man of the age, and his glory and station. He owes not to battle, or thunder of cannon, But the years of head toil in the cause of the na-With fame have encircled the name of Br-

GAUTIER'S. Just received a large as-burg, in small and large jura.

GAUTIER.

Ephrain, Pa.

CONGRESS.

IN THE SENATE, on Thursday, the 20th instant

got a grant of two millions of france from the Chambers to be used in the draining of these very marshes.

All that belongs to Louis Napoleon is now public property, and these noble persons will forgive the author if he endeavors to rescue from oblivion, anecdotes so eminently illustrative of the fixity of purpose which is the most remarkable feature in that very eminent man's character. This idea of destiny, of a star, or a mission, which are only different words for the same thing, will be found to have been a fixed belief in most men who attain to ultimate greatness. Whether it is that the disposition of mind which leads to such a belief, works out its accomplishment, by the energy and perseverance which it infuses into the character, and which enables its possessor to rise superior to all the storms of fate, that Providence darkly reveals to the chosen instruments of great Cincinnati, are not implicated in those proceedings. In regard to those who have no connexion with this Government, he has nothing to ask of Her Maj-sty's Government; but in the case of the individuals mentioned, he deems it proper that their relations with this Government should

In taking this step, however, he does not intend to make any intercuption in the diplomatic rela-tions between the United States and Great Britain tions between the United States and Gran Britan but on the contrary, is desirous of keeping the two countries upon a friendly footing. Mr Crampton's withdrawal was asked for expressly upon the ground that his connection with the entitment business had rendered him an unaccept ble representative of Her Britannic Majesty near this sentative of Her Britannic Majesty near this government; and for the same reason the withdrawal of the three British Consuls was also requested These officers are all, as this government still believes, implicated in a violation of the laws of the United States, contrary to the riterated instructions of their own government. This complicity did not rest solely on the testimony of Strobel and Hertz, but was sustained by the testimony of other witnesses, and original letters from Mr. Crampton and others. The despatch proceeds to detail, at some length, the evidence against the British officers.

Mr. Mason spoke in complimentary terms of the ability with which the question had been discussed by Mr. Marcy.

Mr. Cass thought that no pretext for war could arise out of the dismissal of Mr. Cramp on unless England was determined to go to war.

Mr. Tooms thought that if this government was satisfied with the explanation of Lord Clarendon, Mr. Crampton should not have been dismissed.

Mr. Cass replied that this Government had not expressed its satisfaction with Mr. Crampton's

expressed its satisfaction with Mr. Crampton's conduct, but with the assurance of the British government that they intended no violation of our laws. It now turned out that Mr. Crampton had acted in violation of the intentions and directions of his own government.

Mr. Toomss did not believe that England or her officers had violated our laws at all. Whi e the matter was pending he did not choose to argue the question against our government; but he would now say that he disapproved the construc-tion which this government had placed upon our

neutrality laws.

Mr. Butles thought it would have been better to have dismissed Mr. Crampton as soon as his complicity in the matter was discovered. The Senate adjourned until Monday.

IN THE HOUSE OF REFERENTATIVES, Mr. Camp bell, of Ohio, from the select commutee, said than had been unanimously instructed to ask the he had been ununimously instructed to ask the House to adopt a resolution that the select committee appointed under the resolution of t e '?dinstant, to investigate the matter of the alleg d assault on Senator Sumner by Mr. Brooks, may present their report or reports with the journal of their proceedings at any time when the House is in session, which shall thereupon be laid on the Speaker's table and printed. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Grow, from the Committee on Territories,

representing the majority, made a report proposing to admit Kansas into the Union, with the Topeka or Free State Constitution. Its consideration was postponed until the 25th of June. A message was received from the President, similar to that sent to the Senate, on the recruitment question, which was referred to the Committee on Poreign Affairs.

Several private bills were passed.

On motion, it was resolved that the Clerk be

On motion, it was resolved that the Clerk be directed to refit the Hall for summer use.

The House adjourned to Monday.

UNION TICKET -- Third Ward.

For Mayor .- WILLIAM B. MAGRUDER. For Alderman .- John H. Goddard.

For Common Council .- Lumbert Tree, Martin . B. Bogan, William P. Howell, Jr. For Assessor-Thomas H. Langley.

FOR THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION. THE STREET

To be held

IN CINCINNATI. On Monday, June 2, 1856. Fare for the Round Trip ONLY SIXTEEN DOLLARS! and Trip Tickets will be issued by the Bahi-ore and Ohio Railroad Company to Delegates and others, who may desire to attend the Convention at Cinconnati, at ONE HALF THE USUAL RATES OF FARE!

Tickets good to Return until 14th June, and must be procured before starting or the usual Fare will be Collected in both Directions.

WM. S. WOODSIDE,

Master Transportation.

WASHINGTON, May 26, 1856. May 29-1w

"THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE," At Capon Springs, Va., WILL be opened for the recept on of visits on Monday, the 16th day of June. Terms for Board.

Second week. 10
Third week 8
One month of twenty days. 35
Children and colored servants half price. The undersigned has spared no expense in of taining the services of gentlemen to assist in the management of this place for the approaching season. Visitors will be supplied with Saraloga, Bedford, Chalybeate, and Alum Water from a

spring in the neighborhood, said to be equal to the Rockbridge Alum Springs. T. L. BLAKEMORE, Proprietor. May 27-1m

This most delightful Summer Resort, the most inviting on the Southern seaboard, for varied attraction excelled by none in the country, convenient to the salt bath and all the luxuries of convenient to the salt bath and all the luxuries of the salt water region, in broad view of Hampton Roads and the Chesapeake Bay, and with an extensive military post beside it, has passed to the propriatorship of the undersigned, and will be opened for the public reception on the 10th of June, after which date it will not be again closed. To no locality in all the land can the votary of pleasure or the seeker for health resort with better assurance of gratification. Disease at Old Point Comtort any season is almost unknown; for health, indeed, it rivals the most secluded retreat of the mountain interior.

health, indeed, it rivals the most secluded retreat
of the mountain interior.

For the chief management the proprietor has
eugaged a gentleman who possesses the best
aptitude for the management of a first-class
watering place while his own supervision will
guard the comfort of guests and the reputation
of the establishment.

of the establishment may 20—3taw3m NOTICE-The undersigned have formed a co-partnership for the purpose of conduct-a mercantile business, under the firm of Wil-

March 25, 1856. JAMES WILLAMS.